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THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the latest ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE. —— *Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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An account of the behaviour and sentiments of DEMOCRITUS.

DEMOCRITUS on viewing the conduct of mankind burst into a fit of laughter, their whole life seemed to him so ridiculous; and he was so far carried away with this ironical passion that the citizens of Abdera took him to be mad, and sent ambassadours to Hippocrates the physician entreating that he would examine his disorder. Hippocrates relates the story at large, in his epistle to Damogetus. It is as follows.

When Hippocrates was come to Abdera the people came flocking about him, some weeping, some entreating of him that he would do his best. After some little repast he went to see Democritus, the people following him, whom he found in his garden in the suburbs all alone, sitting upon a stone under a plane tree, without hose or shoes, with a book on his knees, cutting up several beasts, and busy at his study. The multitude stood gazing round about, to see the congress. Hippocrates, after a little pause, saluted him by his name, whom he resaluted, ashamed almost that he could not call him likewise by his, or that he had forgot it. Hippocrates asked him what he was doing. He told him that he was busy in cutting up several beasts, to find out the cause of madness and melancholy. Hippocrates commended his work, admiring his happiness and leisure. And why, quoth Democritus, have not you that leisure? Because, replied Hippocrates, domestick affairs hinder things that are necessary to be done, for ourselves, neighbours, friends, expenses, diseases, frailties, and mortalities, which happen; wife, children, servants, and such business, that deprive us of our time. At this speech Democritus laughed, his friends and the people standing by lamenting his madness. Hippocrates asked the reason why he laughed. He told him, at the vanity and fopperies of the time; to see men so empty of all virtuous actions, to hunt so far after gold, having no end to their ambition; to take such infinite pains for a little glory, and to be favoured of men; to make such deep mines into the earth for gold, and many times to find nothing, with loss of their lives and fortunes: Some to love dogs, others horses; some to desire to be obeyed in many provinces, and yet themselves to know no obedience: Some to love their wives dearly at first, and after a while to forsake and hate them; begetting children, with much care and cost for their education, yet when they grow to man's estate to despise, neglect, and leave them naked to the world's mercy: Do not these behaviours express their intolerable folly? When men live in peace they covet war, detesting quietness, deposing Kings, and advancing others in their stead. How many strange humours are in men! When they are poor and needy they seek riches, and when they have them they do not enjoy them, but hide them under ground, or else wastefully spend them. O, wise Hippocrates, I laugh at such things being done, but much more when no good comes of them, and when they are done to so ill purpose. There is no truth or justice found amongst them, for they daily plead one against another, the son against the father and the mother, brother against brother, kindred and friends of the same quality, and all this for riches, whereof after death they cannot be possessors; and yet they will defame and kill one another, commit all unlawful actions, contemning God and men, friends and country. They make great account of many senseless things, esteeming them as a great part of their treasure, statues, pictures, and such like moveables, dear bought, and so curiously wrought as nothing but speech is wanting; and yet they hate living persons speaking to them. Others affect difficult things; if they dwell on firm land they will remove to an island, and thence to land again, being no way constant to their desires. They commend courage and strength in wars, and let themselves be conquered by lust and avarice; they are, in brief, as disordered in their minds as Thersites was in his body. And now methinks, O most worthy Hippocrates, you should not reprehend my laughing, perceiving so many fooleries in men; for no man will mock his own folly, but that which he seeth in another, and so they justly mock one another. The drunkard calls him a glutton whom he knows to be sober. Many men love the sea, others husbandry; in short, they cannot agree in their own trades and professions, much less in their lives and actions.

When Hippocrates heard this so readily uttered, without premeditation, to declare the world's vanity full of ridiculous contrariety, he replied that necessity compelled men to many such actions, and divers wills ensuing from divine permission, that we might not be idle, as nothing is so odious to them as sloth and negligence. Besides, men cannot foresee future events, in this uncertainty of human affairs: They would not so marry, if they could foretel the causes of their dislike and separation; or parents, if they knew the hour of their childrens death, so tenderly provide for them; or a husbandman sow, if he thought there would be no increase; or a merchant adventure to sea, if he foresaw shipwreck; or be a magistrate, if presently to be deposed. Alas! worthy Democritus, every man hopes the best, and to that end he doth it; and therefore no such cause or ridiculous occasion of laughter.

Democritus, hearing this excuse, laughed again aloud, perceiving he wholly mistook him, and did not well understand what he had said concerning perturbations and tranquillity of the mind. Insomuch that if men would govern their actions by discretion and providence they would not declare themselves fools, as now they do, and he should have no cause of laughter; but (quoth he) they swell in this life as if they were immortal, and demigods, for want of understanding. It were enough to make them wise if they would but consider the mutability of this world, and how it wheels about, nothing being firm and sure. He that is now above to-morrow is beneath; he that sat on this side to-day to-morrow is hurled on the other; and, not considering these matters, they fall into many inconveniences and troubles, coveting things of no profit, and thirsting after them, tumbling headlong into many calamities. So that, if men would attempt no more than what they can bear, they should lead contented lives; and, learning to know themselves, would limit their ambition; they would perceive then that nature hath enough, without seeking such superfluities and unprofitable things, which bring nothing with them but grief and molestation. As a fat body is more subject to diseases, so are rich men to absurdities and fooleries, to many casualties, and cross inconveniences. There are many that take no heed what happeneth to others by bad conversation, and therefore overthrow themselves in the same manner through their own fault, not foreseeing dangers manifest. These are things that give me matter of laughter, by suffering the pains of your impieties, as your avarice, envy, malice, enormous villainies, mutinies, unsatiable desires, conspiracies, and other incurable vices; besides your dissimulation and hypocrisy, bearing deadly hatred one to another, and yet shadowing it with a good face; flying out into all lusts, and transgressions of all laws, both of nature and civility. Many things which they have left off after a while they fall to again, and leave again, fickle and inconstant as they are. When they are young they would be old, and when old would be young. Princes commend a private life, private men itch after honour; a magistrate commends a quiet life, a quiet man would be in his office, and obeyed as he is; and what is the cause of all this, but that they know not themselves. Some delight to destroy, one to build, another to spoil one country, to enrich another and himself. In all these things they are like children, in whom is no judgment or council; and resemble beasts, saving that beasts are better than they, as being contented with nature. When shall you see a lion hide gold in the ground, or a bull contend for a better pasture? When a boar is thirsty he drinks what will serve him, and no more, and when his belly is full he ceaseth to eat; but men are immoderate in both. Is there any remedy for this in physick? I anatomize and cut up these poor beasts to see these distempers, vanities, and follies; yet such proof were better made on man's body, if kind nature would endure it, who from the hour of his birth is most miserable, weak, and sickly; when he sucks he is guided by others, when he is grown to man's estate he practiseth unhappiness, and when old a child again, and repenteth him of his life past. Women are all day a dressing, to please other men abroad, and go like sluts at home, not caring to please their own husbands, whom they should please. Seeing men are so fickle, so sottish, so intemperate, why should not I laugh at those to whom folly seems wisdom, will not be cured, and perceive it not?

It grew late, Hippocrates left him; and no sooner was he come away but all the citizens came about, flocking to know how he liked him. He told them, in brief, that notwithstanding those small neglects of his attire, body, and diet, the world had not a wiser, a more learned, a more honest man, and they were much deceived to say that he was mad.

Extract from Dr. SMOLLET'S TRAVELS.

An ACCOUNT *of the* GALLIES *and* GALLEY SLAVES *in* ITALY.

ON the left of the fort of Ville Franche, about half a league from Nice, is the bason for the gallies, with a kind of dock, in which the gallies are built, and occasionally laid up to be refitted. This bason is formed by a pretty stone mole, and here his Sardinian Majesty's two gallies lie perfectly secure, moored with their sterns close to the jetté. I went on board one of these vessels, and saw about 200 miserable wretches chained to the banks, on which they sit and row when the galley is at sea. This is a sight which a British subject, sensible of the blessings he enjoys, cannot behold without horrour and compassion; not but that, if we consider the nature of the case with coolness and deliberation, we must acknowledge the justice, and even sagacity, of employing, for the service of the publick, those malefactors who have forfeited their title to the privilege of the community. Among the slaves at Villa Franche is a Piedmontese Count, condemned to the gallies for life, in consequence of having been convicted of forgery. He is permitted to live on shore, and gets money by employing the other slaves to knit stockings for sale. He appears always in the Turkish habit, and is in a fair way of raising a better fortune than that which he had forfeited. It is a great pity, however, and a manifest outrage against the law of nations, as well as of humanity, to mix with those banditti the Moorish and Turkish prisoners who are taken in the prosecution of open war. It is certainly no justification of this barbarous practice that the Christian prisoners are treated as cruelly at Tunis and Algiers. It would be for the honour of Christendom to set an example of generosity to the Turks, and if they would not follow it to join their naval forces and extirpate at once those nests of pirates who have so long infested the Mediterranean. Certainly nothing can be more shameful than the treaties which France, and the maritime powers, have concluded with those barbarians. They supply them with artillery, arms, and ammunition, to disturb their neighbours. They even pay them a sort of tribute, under the denomination of presents; and often put up with insults tamely, for the sordid consideration of a little gain in the way of commerce. They know that Spain, Sardinia, and almost all the Catholick powers in the Mediterranean, Adriatick, and Levant, are at perpetual war with those Mahometans; that while Algiers, Tunis, and Salle, maintain armed cruisers at sea, those Christian powers will not run the risk of trading in their own bottoms, but rather employ as carriers the maritime nations, who are at peace with the infidels. It is for our share of this advantage that we cultivate peace with the piratical states of Barbary, and meanly purchase passports of them, thus acknowledging them masters of the Mediterranean.

The Sardinian gallies are mounted each with 25 oars, and 6 guns (six pounders) of a side, and a large piece of artillery a-midships pointing a-head, which, so far as I am able to judge, can never be used point blank without demolishing the head or prow of the galley. The accommodations on board for the officers are wretched. There is a paltry cabin in the poop for the commander, but all other officers lie below the slaves, in a dungeon, where they have neither light, air, nor any degree of quiet; half suffocated by the heat of the place, tormented by fleas, bugs, and lice, and disturbed by the incessant noise over head. The slaves lie upon the naked bank, without any other covering than a tilt. This however is no great hardship, in a climate where there is scarce any winter. They are fed with a very scanty allowance of bread, and about 14 beans a day; and twice a week they have a little rice, or cheese; but most of them, while they are in harbour, knit stockings, or do some other kind of work, which enables them to make some addition to this wretched allowance. When they happen to be at sea, in bad weather, their situation is truly deplorable: Every wave breaks over the vessel, and not only keeps them continually wet, but comes with such force that they are dashed against the banks with surprising violence; sometimes their limbs are broke, and sometimes their brains are dashed out. It is impossible, they say, to keep such a number of desperate people under any regular command, without exercising such severities as must shock humanity. It is almost equally impossible to maintain any tolerable degree of cleanliness where such a number of wretches are crowded together, without conveniences, or even the necessaries of life. They are ordered twice a week to strip, clean, and bathe themselves in the sea; but, notwithstanding all the precautions of discipline, they swarm with vermin, and the vessel smells like an hospital, or crowded gaol. They seem, nevertheless, quite insensible of their misery; like so many convicts in Newgate they laugh and sing, and swear, and get drunk, whenever they can. When you enter by the stern you are welcomed by a band of musick selected from the slaves, and these expect a gratification. If you walk forwards, you must take care of your pockets. You will be accosted by one or other of the slaves with a brush and blacking ball for cleaning your shoes, and if you undergo this operation it is ten to one but your pocket is picked. If you decline his service, and keep aloof, you will find it almost impossible to avoid a colony of vermin, which these fellows have a very dexterous method of conveying to strangers. Some of the Turkish prisoners, whose ransom or exchange is expected, are allowed to go ashore, under proper inspection; and those galley slaves who have served the best part of the time for which they were condemned are employed in publick works, under a guard of soldiers. At the harbour of Nice they are hired by shipmasters to bring ballast, and have a small proportion of what they earn for their own use; the rest belongs to the King. They are distinguished by an iron shackle about one of their legs. The road from Nice to Ville Franche is scarce passable on horseback; a circumstance the more extraordinary, as those slaves, in the space of two or three months, might even make it fit for a carriage, and the King would not be one farthing out of pocket, for they are quite idle the greatest part of the year.

The gallies go to sea only in the summer. In tempestuous weather they could not live out of port. Indeed they are good for nothing but in smooth weather, during a calm; when, by dint of rowing, they make good way. The King of Sardinia is so sensible of their inutility that he intends to let his gallies rot, and in lieu of them has purchased two large frigates in England, one of 50 and another of 30 guns, which are now in the harbour of Ville Franche. He has also procured an English officer, one Mr. A——, who is second in command on board one of them, and has the title of Captain *Consulteur*, that is instructor to the first Captain, the Marquis de M——, who knows as little of seamanship as I do of Arabick.

From a late ENGLISH PAPER.

To the PRINTER.

AS I have from my youth upwards had an inclination for rambling, the only reason I have not seen so much of the world as others is that I have been so scurvily treated by fortune as not to have that which makes the mare to go. I am a constant reader of your paper, and lately sent you my observations on the perfumer's advertising for a *genteel* apprentice. I have now to thank you for the hint your paper afforded me of making an agreeable tour at a small expense. On reading the electioneering advertisements, which for some time past have monopolized the first side of your sheet, and concluding that houses were open to all worthy freemen, I took a shirt or two in my pocket, and got easily in a day from London to St. Alban's. At the first publick house I put my head into I no sooner mentioned my right of voting than the landlord brought me out some cold meat, and a bottle of wine. In a few minutes an agent invited me to his house, and gave myself and half a dozen honest fellows a good warm supper. We drank the Recorder's health, and about 12 o'clock returned to my inn, where I had a good bed; and, what crowned the entertainment, was told in the morning there was nothing to pay. I mentioned an intention of going to see an uncle in Northamptonshire, and my landlord told me that one of the worthiest Noblemen in England lived there, whose groom was going home, and took a led horse, which was much at my service. I made no difficulty to profit by the occasion and was dropped at the county town. I thought it prudent here to change my party, and so joined a set of that worthy corporation who were going to sup in defence of the old interest. Where I supped there I lay, and the next day got on to Leicester. I no sooner entered the town than I joined the first cry I met, and gave a cheerful echo to *Grey for ever!* which procured me all I wished for. My next stage was to Derby, and I took up at those quarters where I thought an odd vote was most wanted. I next struck across the country to Wigan, from thence to Preston, where I stopped a day or two extraordinary, as I admired the situation. I only dined at Lancaster, as I observed there was hardly a window in town to secure me against the weather. From Lancaster I came to Carlisle, and have lived for some days at free cost for only shouting *No Scotchman!* I am here, having been a fortnight from home, and spent only 6s. for a lift now and then in a returned post chaise.

I confess I began to be in some difficulty concerning the means of getting back, when luckily, as I was this morning at breakfast, a Gentleman came into my room, and after treating me with great professions of friendship concluded by entreating my vote and interest. I told him frankly I was come down on the other side, that in truth I was tired with staying so long from my family, and that if I was in town nothing should get me from home again on such an errand. The gudgeon bit immediately, and offering me half a chaise with a friend of his, who sets off to-morrow morning, I expect to be in town almost as soon as my letter, without so much as paying a turnpike.

Yours, FREEMAN.

To the PRINTER.

We think our fathers wiſe, ſuch fools we grow,
Our fooliſh ſons, no doubt, will think us ſo.

POPE.

IT is the faſhion at preſent to abuſe the times, the ſeaſon, and poor Old England, Give me leave, Mr. Printer, to be out of faſhion, and to prove that mankind never were, in any time, in any ſeaſon, in any country, ſo happy as we are at this very hour. Our anceſtors were ſo afraid of injuring their health that they ſpent one half of their life in guarding againſt death, while we can live as we pleaſe. The Tincture of Sage will enſure us old age, and Pine Bud tea is our grand ſpecifick in every diſtemper. Our anceſtors were obliged to ſacrifice their love of pleaſure to the neceſſaries of life; they dreaded fire, thieves, famine, hoarded up their gains for their wives and children, and were ſome of them under terrible apprehenſions about their fate in the next world, while we, their happy poſterity, can riot in luxury, regardleſs of ſcarcity. Secure from every evil of life, we fear not the ſun itſelf, with all his fire, while our houſe is enſured by the Hand in Hand. Our treaſure is ſafe from thieves, that would break in and ſteal, while Sir John Fielding, the Argos of Bow ſtreet, keeps a ſharp lookout. Does your caſh run ſhort, as well as the corn? Buy a ticket in the preſent lottery, in which we are told it is almoſt as eaſy to get the 20,000l. as a blank; and if you would not have any blanks at all, enſurance brokers are ready, at your ſervice, to ſecure you againſt one. Are you afraid of outliving your fortune? There is an amicable ſociety will enſure you any ſum for your executors. Are you ſpending your wife's fortune? The laudable ſociety will provide for her in her widowhood. And that you may not dread the thoughts of leaving your children in diſtreſs, name but the ſum, and you may command the Equitable for any portion. It is not the common folly of theſe times to be under any great uneaſineſs about hereafter, but there are offices of enſurance too for ſuch perſons: Do not we all know that at the enſurance office for ſouls you may be accommodated upon as eaſy terms as at Rome? The new charity, the new hope, and the new faith, is all that is required. You muſt not grudge your charity to the poor ſaints, you muſt hope they may never want it, you muſt have faith to believe that if they do the Reverend Steward will not keep it from them; and then, whatever be your works in this world, the Doctor will enſure you life eternal. Could a Ratcliffe give you health amidſt the pleaſures of Vauxhall, Ranelagh, and midnight routs? Could he enſure you againſt a fever at the ſummer theatre, or the influenza at a horſe race in rainy weather? Could the greateſt miſer of old teach how to provide for a diſconſolate widow, a diſconſolate heir, and full as diſconſolate creditors, ſo eaſily and ſo effectually as the laudable, amicable, and equitable ſocieties? And no railer at the preſent times will affirm that Tillotſon or Sherlock did enſure the happineſs of the world to come upon the *ſame* terms as this Archbiſhop of Tottenham Court.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.
QUID TUNC.

To the PRINTER.

The moon, refulgent lamp of light,
O'er Heaven's clear azure ſheds her ſacred light,
When not a breath diſturbs the deep ſerene,
And not a cloud o'ercaſts the ſolemn ſcene;
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,
And ſtars unnumber'd gild the glowing pole.

POPE.

THE other evening, when the laſt beams of the departing day had tinged the fleecy clouds with glowing purple, I left the ſcenes of mirth and jollity to enjoy the coolneſs of the air, and meditate on the wonders of creation. I directed my eyes towards the azure arch of heaven, viewed with a pleaſing ſurpriſe the grand theatre of the univerſe, and wandered in idea through the boundleſs fields of ether. I remarked ſome of the planetary globes which form our ſolar ſyſtem now ſhining with diſtinguiſhed luſtre, and reflected on the amazing accuracy with which they perform their reſpective motions round the ſun. Retire into yourſelves, ye giddy mortals, and you will be convinced how unable you are to oppoſe the hand that formed the univerſe and planned the laws of nature. Tremble, therefore, ye ſcoffers at Providence, ye ſons of rapine, of riot, of violence, and of wrong; he remarks every unjuſt action, and will ſurely puniſh it. Vengeance, terrible as the duſty whirlwinds of the Arabian deſerts, and ſudden as the lightning's flaſh, will overtake you, and pour upon your heads the wroth of an offended Creator.

Leave therefore, for a moment, the ſcenes of injuſtice, of riot, and debauchery, and retire with me into the ſequeſtered fields; contemplate the aſtoniſhing ſcenes of the univerſe, and you will ſoon learn to adore their great, their Almighty Author, and be convinced that happineſs is only to be found in the paths of virtue.

CATO.

ANECDOTE.

A CERTAIN Governour of Egypt having occaſion for a ſum of money, fell upon the following moſt extraordinary method to raiſe it.

He iſſued out an order, commanding the chiefs of all the Jews* ſettled in Egypt to appear before him on a certain day. On their being conducted into his preſence, they found him ſurrounded with his Divan or Council, and the Pentateuch in his hand. He then aſked them if they believed the whole that was written in that book, to which they replied they did, ſaying that it contained the precepts of their religion; on which he turned to, and read, the 11th and 12th chapters of Exodus, in which is recorded the account of the Jews, juſt before their departure from Egypt, borrowing of the Egyptians their jewels of gold, ſilver, &c.

When he had finiſhed, he told them that ſince they had confeſſed that their forefathers had about 3000 years ago borrowed of the forefathers of the Egyptians their jewels, &c. he ſent for them to know if theſe things had ever been returned, or ſatisfaction made for them. If not, he added it was now high time payment ſhould be made; and that he, being the political father of that people, was in duty bound to ſee that they had juſtice done them.

The poor aſtoniſhed Jews ſtood ſilent, and knew not what to ſay, though they immediately ſaw through the drift of the avaricious Governour. He, after waiting ſome time for an anſwer, diſmiſſed them; but ordered them again before him in a few weeks, telling them that he gave them that time to ſearch their records, and ſee whether or not they had ever returned or made ſatisfaction to the Egyptians for the jewels they borrowed.

When the Jews had retired, they, after conſulting among themſelves how to ward off the blow, came to the reſolution of raiſing a large ſum of money, with which, on the day appointed, they waited on the Governour, and told him that ſince the time their forefathers had borrowed theſe things of the Egyptians their nation had undergone various revolutions, their temple had been burnt, and their records deſtroyed, ſo that it was impoſſible for them now to tell whether or not the Egyptians had received ſatisfaction for their jewels; and, preſenting him with the money, added that they hoped he would not make them, who were but a few, accountable for what the whole nation did ſo many thouſand years ago.

This being all the Governour wanted, he took their money, for which he gave them (in the name of the Egyptians) a receipt in part payment of the borrowed jewels, and ſo left the ſame door open to any of his ſucceſſours who may think proper to take the ſame ſteps to ſqueeze that poor unfortunate people.

By this ſtory we may ſee how wicked men may pervert the beſt things to the worſt purpoſes.

* *Great numbers of Jews have been ſettled in Egypt for upwards of 2000 years, and Dr. Porock informs us that when he was in that country in the year 1737 they had no leſs than 37 ſynagogues in the ſingle city of Grand Cairo, the preſent capital of Egypt.*

FEW HAPPY MATCHES.

By a LADY.

SAY, mighty Love, and teach my ſong
To whom thy ſweeteſt joys belong,
And who the happy pairs;
Whoſe yielding hearts, and joining hands,
Find bleſſings twiſted with their bands,
To ſoften all their cares?

Not the wild herd of nymphs and ſwains,
That thoughtleſs fly into the chains,
As cuſtom leads the way:
If there be bliſs without deſign,
Ivies and oaks may grow and twine,
And be as bleſs'd as they.

Not ſordid ſouls of earthly mould,
Who drawn by kindred charms of gold
To dull embraces move:
So two rich mountains of Peru
May ruſh to wealthy marriage too,
And make a world of love.

Not the mad tribe that hell inſpires
With wanton flames; thoſe raging fires
The purer bliſs deſtroys:
On Etna's top let furies wed,
And ſheets of lightning deck the bed,
T' improve the burning joys.

Nor the dull pairs whoſe marble forms
None of the melting paſſions warms,
Can mingle hearts and hands:
Logs of green wood that quench the coals
Are married juſt like Stoick ſouls,
With oſiers for their bands.

Not minds of melancholy ſtrain,
Still ſilent, or that ſtill complain,
Can the dear bondage bleſs:
As well may heavenly comforts ſpring
From two old lutes with ne'er a ſtring,
Or none beſide the baſs.

Nor can the ſoft enchantment hold
Two jarring ſouls of angry mould,
The rugged and the keen:
Sampſon's young foxes might as well
In bonds of cheerful wedlock dwell,
With firebrands ty'd between.

Nor let the cruel fetters bind
A gentle to a ſavage mind,
For love abhors the ſight:
Looſe the fierce tiger from the deer,
For native rage, and native fear,
Riſe and forbid delight.

Two kindeſt ſouls alone muſt meet;
'Tis friendſhip makes the bondage ſweet,
And feeds their mutual loves:
Bright Venus on her rolling throne
Is drawn by gentleſt birds alone,
And Cupid yokes the doves.

ANNAPOLIS, *June* 23.

ON the evening of Friday laſt Mr. Thomas Richardſon, late of this city, merchant, was inſtantly killed by a flaſh of lightning, which melted his watch, ſhoe, and knee buckles. He was ſitting in a room at Mr. Adair's, in Baltimore town, with another perſon, at a ſmall diſtance, who was ſtruck down, but ſoon recovered. The damage done to the houſe is inconſiderable, except in the roof. Mr. Richardſon was a young man, in the prime of life, and poſſeſſed of many good qualities, which juſtly entitled him to the eſteem of a numerous acquaintance.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 7.

ON Sunday the 26th ult. died at his houſe in Northampton county Col. LITTLETON EYRE, a Gentleman whoſe amiable qualities in private life will ever endear his memory to thoſe who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. In friendſhip he was open, generous, and ſincere; as a parent and huſband, kind, tender, and affectionate. He was many years Judge of the Court and Repreſentative of the county in which he lived; in theſe characters he always diſtinguiſhed himſelf by an uprightneſs of heart, and firm attachment to the intereſts of his country.

On the 21ſt ult. died, in Glouceſter county, much regretted, Mrs. FRANCES BOOTH, relict of the late Dr. George Booth. She was a Lady of a very humane and charitable diſpoſition, and poſſeſſed many other Chriſtian virtues.

On the 23d of May the Brilliant, Robertſon, from London, fell in with and ſpoke the Earl of Middleſex, Haſſell, from Bencoolen, and the Europa, Petty, from Bengal, out four weeks from St. Helena, and all well.

To the PRINTER.

SIR,

IN all well regulated cities and towns the utmoſt regard is paid to the health and circumſtances of the inhabitants, by thoſe in power enacting ſuch laws as deter butchers, bakers, &c. from expoſing any thing to ſale but what is good in quality, and at a certain fixed rate. We of the good town of Williamſburg, metropolis of Virginia! have but too much reaſon to complain of being neglected in thoſe particulars; for here meat for poverty not fit to eat, and ſometimes almoſt ſpoiled, may hang in our market for hours, without any notice being taken of the venders of it; and any perſon may aſk what price for his commodity that his conſcience will allow him, which is generally exorbitant enough, eſpecially in publick times, or when little meat is at market. And if a man has not got money enough to purchaſe a whole quarter of meat, the butcher generally demands a penny a pound extraordinary to cut it. In the ſame manner we are treated about all other proviſions, the ſeller always taking advantage when in his power. In Norfolk, I have heard that the markets are ſo regulated there that good meat muſt only bear ſuch a price as the Magiſtrates think reaſonable; and the butcher is obliged to cut his meat upon a farthing a pound being paid more than he demands by the quarter. An example worthy of imitation.—And the bakers are ſuffered to make their bread of what weight they think proper, and to put ſuch unwholſome ingredients into it, and bake it of ſuch bad flower, as muſt be very prejudicial to the health of thoſe who eat it. At this very juncture the bread they bake daily, and ſell to the inhabitants, juſtly entitles them to the pillory, if they had their deſerts. A good heavy fine, in all likelihood, would put a ſtop to their iniquitous practices, ſo detrimental to the inhabitants.—We labour under many other grievances, which call loudly for redreſs; one for inſtance, that vagrant ſtrangers are ſuffered to fix themſelves here, who generally turn out a peſt to ſociety, by encouraging our ſlaves to plunder us; and are a nuiſance to thoſe among whom they reſide, by their bad behaviour.—I would aſk my fellow citizens if another fire engine, or two, would not be very requiſite in a place principally built with wooden houſes, and if it would not be worth while to keep that already here in better order than it generally is. A ſet of watchmen, in other places, is thought to be very ſerviceable in preventing robberies, fires, &c. here ſuch a regulation is deemed uſeleſs, for what reaſon is not conſpicuous to the comprehenſion of Yours, &c.

TIMOTHY TELLTRUTH.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* DUMFRIES.

WILLIAM Annſworth, Acquia run, Virginia. Maſon Bennet, Dumfries. Henry Brewer, Loudoun. Alexander Bell, Nanſemond. David Croſs, merchant, Portſmouth. Edwin Conway, Lancaſter. William Carlyle, to the care of Col. John Carlyle. Rev. Mr. Archibald Campbell, Weſtmoreland. William Coopland, on board the Trafferd, Maryland. James Coleman. James Donaldſon, Fairfax. James Dawſon, Potowmack. Peter Foorman, wheelwright. Capt. Walter Johnſon, Dumfries. Col. Richard Lee, Naval Officer, Potowmack river. Thomas Logan, two letters, one Belhaven the other Dumfries. James M'Call, Northumberland. William Thompſon, on board the Potowmack, Potowmack river. Meſſ. Charles Turnbull, and Co. merchants, Appamattox. Thomas Robinſon, Colcheſter. James Wannop, to the care of Richard Lee, Eſq; Naval Officer, South Potowmack. Thomas Waddel, Northumberland. John Walton, Loudoun. James Widico, at Port Tobacco, Maryland. Clerk of Prince William, two letters.

A LIST *of* LETTERS *in the Poſt Office at* HOBB's HOLE.

JOHN BLAND, merchant, Hobb's Hole. Thomas Corner, Virginia. James Taylor Chambers, Port Royal. Landon Carter, Eſq; Richmond, 2 letters. Hannah Corbin, Potowmack. Lachlan Campbell, King and Queen. Thomas Fiſher, merchant, Weſtmoreland. Richard Grahame, merchant, Virginia. John Taylor Gregorie, Hobb's Hole. Peter Gregorie, Hobb's Hole. Lery Griffen, Eſq; Richmond. John Henſhaw, Eſſex. John and Samuel Heath, merchants, Northumberland. Richard Henry Lee, Weſtmoreland. William Todd, Rappahannock. Major Traverſe Tarpley, Richmond. John Vince, on board the Juſtitia, 2 letters.

Entered in the diſtrict of Accomack.

JUNE 6. Nancy, Johannes Watſon, from Philadelphia, with 200 buſhels of ſalt, and a parcel of earthen ware.

10. Little Betſey, Zephaniah Brown, from Rhode Iſland, with half a tun of hollow iron ware, 2 hhds. of rum, 20 buſhels of ſalt, a parcel of earthen ware, 2 riding chairs, 2 deſks, 2 ſaddles, 6 houſe chairs, 2 trunks of European goods, and 1 hhd. of moloſſes.

11. John and Betſey, William B. Bunting, from Philadelphia, with 1 box of loaf ſugar, 250 buſhels of ſalt, 2000 wt. of cordage, 3 barrels of limes, 3 boxes of European goods, 1 caſk of nails, 1 quarter caſk of gunpowder, 8 bolts of duck, and a parcel of earthen ware.

13. Jeany and Sally, Reuben Joyne, from Nevis and St. Euſtatia, with 7 hhds. of rum, 1 hhd. of moloſſes, and 3 barrels of brown ſugar.

14. Charming Molly, David Gray, from New York, in ballaſt.

Cleared.

JUNE 9. Nancy, Johannes Watſon, for Philadelphia, with 1350 buſhels of corn, and 20 buſhels of oats.

10. Skipton, William Patten, for Maryland, with 700 buſhels of corn, 1000 wt. of bacon, 200 wt. of feathers, and 10,000 ſhingles.

16. Charming Molly, David Gray, for Philadelphia, with 1500 buſhels of Indian corn.

25. Peggy, William Huffington, for Philadelphia, with 870 buſhels of corn, and 61 buſhels of oats.

Entered in the upper diſtrict of James *river.*

JUNE 9. Earl of Bute, James M'Guffie, from Barbados, with 250 hhds. of rum, 10 hhds. and 220 barrels of brown ſugar, 2 bags of ginger, 2 bags of cotton, 4 trunks of Britiſh goods, and 3 caſks of haberdaſhery.

10. Rainbow, Daniel Hendrickſon, from Perth Amboy, with 6 hhds. and 2 barrels of cider, 1 barrel of cherry wine, 5 caſks and 6 crates of earthen and glaſs ware, a parcel of earthen ware in bulk, and 5 paſſengers.

11. America, Robert Park, from the lower diſtrict, with ſundry European goods.

14. Molly, Charles Campbell, from Lewis on Delaware, with 5000 buſhels of ſalt.

21. Molly, Thomas Pollock, from Greenock, via Iſle of May, with 200 tuns of ſalt, 3 caſks of green glaſs bottles, and ſundry European goods.

21. Spiers, James Luſk, from Lewis on Delaware, with 10,000 buſhels of ſalt.

25. Betſey, William Scott, from the lower diſtrict, with ſundry European goods.

27. Good Intent, Robert Necks, from London, with ſundry European goods.

27. Guildford, Stripling Coſby, from Barbados, with 61 hhds. of rum, and 48 barrels of brown ſugar.

JULY 2. Nancy, James Kippen, from Grenada, with 72 hhds. of rum, 6 hhds. and 4 tierces of moloſſes, 4 hhds. of muſcovado ſugar, 1 hhd. of claret, and ſundry European goods.

4. Harriot, Thomas Herdman, from Madeira, with 12 pipes, 4 hhds. and 20 quarter caſks of Madeira wine.

6. Theodorick, Hugh Wylie, from Potowmack, with 259 hhds. of tobacco, 20 tuns of pig iron, and 10,000 ſtaves.

6. Matty, Richard Mackie, from New York, with 2 boxes of candles, 2 boxes of chocolate, 4 boxes of ſoap, 1 bag of tea, 6 hhds. of rum, 2600 wt. of bar iron, 3 forge hammers, 23 hhds. and 10 tierces of refined ſugar, 4 boxes of ſugar candy, and 9 hhds. of moloſſes.

Cleared.

JUNE 9. Induſtry, William Copeland Latimer, for Madeira, with 2180 buſhels of corn, 32 buſhels of peaſe, 1799 ſtaves, and 3157 feet of pine plank.

10. Jenny, Robert Glaſs, for Barbados, with 2046 buſhels of corn, 305 buſhels of peaſe, 14 buſhels of beans, 105,000 ſhingles, and 12,700 hoops.

11. Induſtry, Richard Robinſon, for Barbados, with 3300 buſhels of corn, 104 buſhels of beans, 147 buſhels of peaſe, 41 barrels of flower, 1 barrel of lard, 25,825 ſhingles, 2 boxes of roſe water, and 2 hhds. of tobacco.

14. Peggy, Iſaac Younghuſband, for Liverpool, with 405 hhds. of tobacco, 2 bales of hemp, 49 hhds. of ſkins, 4 hhds.

and 5 bags of cotton, 8500 ſtaves, 2015 feet of plank, and 150 hoops.

17. James, Humphrey Keeble, for New York, with 563 buſhels of corn, 134 buſhels of beans, 174 buſhels of peaſe, and 2500 ſhingles.

20. Katie, James Clark, for Glaſgow, with 396 hhds. of tobacco, 36 hhds. of ſkins, 8 bales of hemp, 10,500 ſtaves, 500 hoops, and 90 pigs of lead.

JULY 4. Prince George, John Fawn, for Hull, with 120 hhds. of tobacco, 1769 buſhels of corn, 2 hhds. of ſkins, and 6000 ſtaves.

6. Earl of Bute, James M'Guffie, for Glaſgow, with 345 hds. of tobacco, 362 bars of lead, 400 hoops, 8000 ſtaves, 1 hhd. of rum, 1 barrel of brown ſugar, and 2 bags of cotton.

Advertiſements.

In the Brilliant, *Captain* Robertſon, *from* London, *we have imported the following* BOOKS *for the uſe of* SCHOOLS, *viz.*

RUDDIMAN's Rudiments & Grammar. Clark's Introduction, and his tranſlations of Cordery, Eraſmus, Eutropius, Saluſt, Juſtin, Ovid, Nepos, and Æſop.—Mair's Introduction.—Tyro's Dictionary (a very uſeful book for young ſtudents) and his tranſlation of Saluſt.—Arrol's Nepos.—London Vocabulary.—Proſodia Conſtrued.—Lilly's and Ward's Grammars.—Caſtalio's Dialogues.—Stirling's Præterus.—Ciceronis Orationes, Saluſt, Juſtin, Cornelius Nepos, Juvenal, and Florus, Delphini.—Horace Minellii.—Maittaire's Ovid.—Pearce's Longinus.—Frapp's Prælectiones.—Tully's Offices.—Schrivelii Lexicon.—Greek Grammar.—Greek Sententiæ.—Clark's and Maittaire's Homer.—Boyer's Dictionary and Grammar.—Pamela, Memoirs of Madam Pompadour, and the Chineſe Spy, in French.—Johnſon's and Dyche's Dictionaries, Spelling Books, Horn Books, Pſalters, Bibles, Teſtaments, and a variety of pretty books for children.

Alſo the following BOOKS, viz.

Ferguſon's Aſtronomy and Lectures.—Cunn's Euclid.—Cheſelden's Anatomy.—Dictionarium Ruſticum.—Farrier's Dictionary.—Hook's Roman Hiſtory, 9 Vols.—Harte's Guſtavus Adolphus, 2 Vols.—Yorick's Sermons, 4 Vols.—Spincke's Devotions.—The Brent, the Bullfinch, and Warbler's Delight, choice collections of Engliſh ſongs.—Church Bibles and Prayer Books, alſo neat Pocket Bibles and Prayer Books.

PURDIE & DIXON.

In the preſs, and ſpeedily will be publiſhed,

THE

VIRGINIA ALMANACK,

For the year of our LORD GOD 1769.

Containing, beſides what is uſual, Doctor TISSOT's treatment and cure of the following diſorders, *&c.* Burns, Wounds, Bruiſes, Ulcers, Frozen Limbs, Ruptures, Boils, Whitlows, Thorns, Splinters, *&c.* piercing into the ſkin or fleſh, Warts, and Corns; approved remedies for many other diſorders, ſome choice and uſeful receipts, entertaining obſervations for each month, and other pieces of amuſement.

JULY 7, 1768.

THE ſale of the lands advertiſed by us is poſtponed to the 21ſt inſtant, at which time there will likewiſe be diſpoſed of, at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, a large ſtock of horſes, cattle, hogs, and ſheep, and a variety of houſehold and kitchen furniture, among which are many valuable beds, plate, *&c.* Bond, with approved ſecurity, will be required by

LE ROY HIPKINS,
SAMUEL HIPKINS, } Executors.

2

To the PUBLICK.

IN my advertiſement of the 12th of *Jan.* laſt concerning my huſband (or rather robber) *Benjamin Bannerman*'s ill treatment of me, I only omitted one particular of his villainy, that of his pretending to have received letters from *Scotland* informing him of his brother's death, who had left him an eſtate and caſh to the value of 7000 l. ſterling; but, to my ſorrow, I ſoon diſcovered that he had wrote them, and to himſelf directed them. He likewiſe read them to ſeveral people in *Portſmouth*, who are ready to prove the ſame. The latter end of *February* he embarked in a ſloop, with his Negroes, for *James* river, carrying with him all my houſehold and kitchen furniture, plate, wearing apparel, *&c.* which he expoſed to publick ſale. There was a piece of blue ſilk damaſk, which my daughter ſent to me from *London*. I ſhall be much obliged to any perſon that purchaſed it, if it is not yet made up for uſe, to let me have it again, and I will pay what it coſt, with all charges. His utmoſt ſtudy, ſince his return to *Portſmouth*, has been to get clear of the remnant of my furniture, and to collect his debts; and it is the general opinion that he intends moving from *Virginia*, as he lately did from the iſland of *Antigua*, without taking leave. To my great ſorrow part of my caſh paid his debts in that iſland, which is well known to ſeveral Gentlemen in this place. To trick me out of the maintenance I juſtly ought to have he has made oath before Col. *George Veal*, one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace, that the amount of my fortune, upon marriage, was only 1325 l. but one *Chriſtopher Thomſon*, whom I employed to put my books to rights, and to ſettle my caſh, has made oath before Capt. *Thomas Veal* that he reckoned up 1500 l. in paper currency, and that there was no bill leſs that 2 s. 6 d. I had beſides 500 l. in gold and ſilver, which I am ready to declare upon oath, that I did not ſhow to *Thomſon*. I hope all good people will beware of ſuch impoſtors, and look upon *Benjamin Bannerman* as he deſerves, for the injuſtice done to MARY BANNERMAN.

PORTSMOUTH, *June* 24, 1768.

IMPORTED in the ſhip ELIZABETH, Capt *Hubbard*, from *London*, a ſmall box, containing ſome SHOES, and one pair of BOOTS, marked AD, with a crow's foot between the letters, No. 1, which by miſtake has been ſent to the wrong perſon. It will be eſteemed a favour if the Gentleman who has received it will convey it to the ſubſcriber, who will thankfully pay all charges.

2 ALEXANDER DONALD.

To be SOLD *on reaſonable terms, by the ſubſcriber,*

BETWEEN eight and nine hundred acres of LAND, lying in *Prince Edward* county, whereon is a good dwelling-houſe, with two rooms below, all other convenient houſes for cropping, and ground cleared ſufficient to work ſix hands. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame by applying to Mr. *John Leigh*, who lives on the premiſes. One half of the purchaſe money to be paid down, and the remainder in twelve months.

ZACHARIAS LEIGH.
DAVID GREENHILL.

Northumberland, July 1, 1768.

I INTEND to leave the colony ſoon.

JAMES M'CALL.

To be SOLD *at publick auction, for ready money, or good bills of exchange, at* York *town, on* Tueſday *the* 19*th of this inſtant* (July) *for the benefit of the enſurers, by* John Gibbons, *Vendue Maſter,*

THE rigging, ſails, anchors, cables, and other materials belonging to the ſnow *Charles*, of *London*, lately wrecked on the *Eaſtern Shore*; alſo great part of her cargo, conſiſting of woollens, linens, iron ware, *&c.* of all ſorts, ſaved out of the ſaid wreck. All perſons concerned in the remainder of the cargo ſo ſaved, and not enſured, are deſired to attend there to adjuſt and pay their proportions of the ſalvage of the ſaid goods, and to take their goods, otherwiſe ſuch goods will be ſold according to law. The above ſhip ſtores and goods will be appraiſed on *Tueſday* the 12th of this inſtant.

2 WILLIAM WATERMAN.

To be SOLD *at publick ſale, at* Lancaſter *court-houſe, on* Thurſday *the* 21*ſt of this inſtant* (July) *being court day,*

TWO gold watches for a Gentleman and Lady, ſundry ſets of buckles, earrings, necklaces, *&c.* a Lady's riding dreſs, and Gentlemens wearing apparel, conſiſting of ſeveral ſuits of clothes, hats, wigs, ſtockings, and ſundry other things too tedious to mention, the property of a Gentleman in *Britain*. JOHN GORDON.

N. B. At the ſame time will be ſold a neat poſt chariot, with harneſs for two horſes.

NANSEMOND, *June* 25, 1768.

LOST, or STOLEN, on *Thurſday* the 16th inſtant, near *Colding*'s landing, a ſmall ſilver watch, *John Morris* of *London* maker, No. 3361, with a white ſtone ſet in ſilver, the impreſſion a make round a heart, the motto ENVY, with a black ſilk ſtring. Whoever will bring the ſaid watch to Mr. *John Lovat* at *Colding*'s landing, or the ſubſcriber at Mr. *David Meade*'s, ſhall receive 30 s. reward, and no queſtions aſked. 1 JOHN THOMPSON.

ROBERT GILBERT,

BOOT and SHOEMAKER, *&c.*

HEREBY acquaints the publick that he has opened ſhop near the Capitol in *Williamſburg*, where he intends carrying on his buſineſs in all its branches, *viz.* ſhoe or channel, calf or buckſkin boots, jockey do. and ſplatterdaſhes, mens plain, ſtitched, ſpring, and wood-heeled, ſhoes and pumps, calf or dogſkin; campaign, ſingle, double, or turned channels, ſlippers, blue or red turkey, cork ſoles, and galloches; womens leather, ſtuff, ſilk, and braided ſhoes and pumps, ſlippers, cork ſoles, galloches, and clogs. As he imports the whole of his materials from *Great Britain*, where punctual payments are required, he propoſes ſupplying Ladies and Gentlemen with any of the above articles on the moſt reaſonable terms, for ready money. Thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their cuſtom may depend on their work being ſpeedily executed, in the genteeleſt and neweſt faſhions, and in ſuch a manner as he hopes will merit a continuance of their favours.

GLOUCESTER, JUNE 25, 1768.

THE ſubſcriber deſires to inform the publick that he has rented *Capahoſick* ferry, on *Glouceſter* ſide, with the ferrymen and boats, which are as good as any in the colony; and as there is a good new boat that will carry nine horſes, and able hands, on the other ſide, and one or two boats, if wanted, from this ſide, or pettiaugers, for foot paſſengers, I hope travellers will always chooſe to ſave riding 18 miles round to *Williamſburg*, as it is that at leaſt from moſt parts of *Glouceſter* and *Middleſex*, and all the lower parts of the *Northern Neck*, than croſs at *York* or *Weſt Point* ferries.

JOHN GUTTERY.

N. B. No credit can be given, as I am obliged to pay the rent monthly. J. G.

King William, June 29, 1768.

I SHALL leave the colony in a few weeks.

WILLIAM MACON.

To be SOLD *at publick vendue, next* York *court day, for ready money,*

A LARGE quantity of muſcovado ſugar in hogſheads, tierces, and barrels, by the caſk or altogether, as the purchaſer or purchaſers ſhall think fit.

To be SOLD *at* King William *court-houſe, on the* 15*th of* September *next,*

SIX hundred and twenty three acres and a half of rich tobacco LAND, near 300 acres low grounds, inferiour to none in the colony, as is the high land. The ſaid land lies on the north ſide of the ſouth fork of *Pamunkey* river, in the county of *Hanover*, about 25 miles from *Page*'s and *Shocko*'s warehouſes, and is part of a tract formerly advertiſed for ſale by the ſubſcriber, therefore think it needleſs to deſcend to particulars. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to Meſſ *Carter Braxton* and *William Aylett* in *King William* county, or to *Bartholomew Dandridge*, Eſqr; and the ſubſcriber, in *New Kent* county. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſer, on giving bond and good ſecurity.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

To be SOLD *on the premiſes, on* Wedneſday *the* 3*d of* Auguſt *next, for ready money, by virtue of a deed of truſt made to me,*

A TRACT of LAND, lying on *Rawanty* creek, in *Dinwiddie* county, containing 1000 acres, and lies about 15 miles from *Peterſburg*. And on the day following will be ſold, at *Peterſburg*, nine valuable Negro SLAVES. Both the land and ſlaves were the property of Mr. *John Butler*, who will ſhow them to any perſon inclinable to purchaſe.

Tf JOHN THOMPSON, Truſtee.

To be SOLD *on* Cumberland *court-houſe, on* Monday *the* 25*th of* July,

TWELVE likely VIRGINIA born SLAVES.

4

JUNE 21, 1768.

RUN away from Col. PHILIP ROOTES's, in *King* and *Queen* county, a Negro man named HARRY, belonging to the ſubſcriber, about 6 weeks ago. He is about 22 years old, a likely well made thick fellow, has remarkable large legs, and had with him his cotton clothes. He was bought at Col. *Thomas Moore*'s ſale at *Frederickſburg*, and is ſuppoſed to be lurking about the neighbourhood of Mr. *David Pannell*, in *King William* county. Whoever apprehends and conveys the ſaid Negro to Col. *Rootes* ſhall receive 20 s. reward, beſides the allowance by law.

4 ROGER DIXON.

TAKEN up, in *Suſſex*, a large bay mare, with a white ſpot in her forehead, one of her hind feet white, her breaſt and down her fore legs mixed with white ſpots, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l. B. GREEN.

THE ſubſcriber, clock and watchmaker, lately arrived in the *Theodorick*, Capt. *Hugh Wylie*, from *London*, where he has worked in ſome of the beſt ſhops, and for ſome of the moſt eminent maſters of the trade, both as finiſher and repairer, propoſes to make and repair all kinds of plain, repeating, horizontal, ſtop, and ſkeleton watches, and alſo all kinds of repeating and muſical clocks and time pieces. Thoſe Ladies and Gentlemen who will be pleaſed to favour him with their commands may depend upon being ſerved expeditiouſly, faithfully, and reaſonably, by

Their humble ſervant,
WILLIAM WYLIE.

N. B. He is well furniſhed with all ſorts of materials, of the beſt kinds, for carrying on his buſineſs. He is now at the glebe in *Suſſex* county, where he will continue ſome months. Watches left with any of the Gentlemen merchants at *Peterſburg*, *Blandford*, or *Cabin Point*, will come ſafe to hand. He would deſire the name of the owner of a watch may be put in the outward caſe, to prevent miſtakes. W. W

To be SOLD,

FIVE hundred acres of land, lying on both ſides of *Pughman's End* ſwamp, about five miles from *Port Royal*, with all neceſſary houſes for a planter, and ſeveral good orchards, on the land. For terms apply to ROBERT GILCHRIST.

Three Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Auguſta*, near the *Stone* meeting houſe, a convict ſervant man named JOHN ROBISON, about 28 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, a hard looking man and a ſeaman, and has ſhort black hair; had on a middling good felt hat, blue ſailors jacket and a white one under it, old buckſkin breeches, white leggings, coarſe ſtockings, and ſhoes tied with leather ſtrings. Whoever takes up the ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo as I get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

ANDREW M'CLURE.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber in *Goochland*, laſt *July*, a tall ſlim black *Virginia* born fellow named DICK, about 35 years old, has a ſurly look, and remarkable red eyes; had the uſual clothing of labouring Negroes, and is ſuppoſed to be harboured in MIDDLESEX county, where he formerly lived. He is very ſenſible, and will endeavour to impoſe upon the publick, and paſs for a freeman; and as I have been lately informed that he intends to leave the colony, I muſt therefore entreat all commanders of veſſels, and others, that if ſuch a perſon ſhould offer his ſervice they will have him ſecured and delivered to the ſubſcriber, who will give FIVE POUNDS reward. Tf LEONARD PRICE.

WILLIAMSBURG, JUNE 12, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, on Monday laſt, a Virginia born Negro man ſlave named JEFFERY, about 5 feet 3 inches high, about 25 years old, has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and leather breeches, ſays he belongs to Jedidiah Thomas, of Edgcumbe, North Carolina, to whom he was ſold laſt fall by Sacheverel Slaughter, of James City county. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of 9 WILLIAM LANE.

STRAYED or STOLEN from *Williamſburg*, the latter end of laſt *April*, two bay horſes, natural trotters, one about 13 hands and a half high, with a roached mane and bob tail, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock with a heart; the other about 13 hands high, with a roached mane and bob tail, both hind feet white to the footlocks, a ſtar in his forehead, but no brand perceivable. As they were bred in *Auguſta*, it is probable they may be gone that way. Whoever brings the ſaid horſes to *Williamſburg* ſhall have 20 s. reward for each, of

JOSIAH CHOWNING.

Taken up, in *Mecklenburg*, a ſmall dark bay mare, about 2 years old, with a ſtar in her forehead, but neither dockt nor branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

JOHN HYDE.

Taken up, in *Amelia*, a black horſe, about 7 or 8 years old, and 13 hands and a half high; poſted, and appraiſed to 8 l. RICHARD JONES.

Taken up, in *Brunſwick*, a bay mare, about 4 feet and an inch high, with a ſmall blaze in her face, dockt, but not branded; poſted, and appraiſed to 3 l.

1 STEPHEN ELLIS.

POETS CORNER.

On JOHNSON's DICTIONARY.

IN love with a pedantick jargon,
Our poets now a days are far gone;
So that a man can't read their songs
Unleſs he has the gift of tongues,
Or elſe, to make him underſtand,
Keep Johnſon's lexicon at hand.
Be warn'd young poet, and take heed
That Johnſon you with caution read.
Always attentively diſtinguiſh
The Greek and Latin words from Engliſh;
And never uſe ſuch, as 'tis wiſe
Not to attempt to naturalize.
Suffice the following ſpecimen,
To make the admonition plain.
Little of *anthropoſophy** has he
Who in yon *fulgid curricle* reclines,
Alone; while I, *depauperated* barb,
The ſtreets *pedeſtrious* ſcour, why with bland voice
Bids he me not his *vectitation* ſhare?
Alas! he fears my *lacerated* coat,
And viſage pale with *frigoriſick* want,
Would bring *dedecoration* on his chaiſe.
Me miſerable! that th' Aonian hill
Is not *auriferous*, nor fit to bear
The *farinaceous* food, ſupport of bards
Carnivorous but ſeldom, yet the ſoil
Which Hippocrene *humectates* nothing yields
But ſteril laurels and aquaticks four.
To *dulcify* th' *abſinthiated* cup
Of life, receiv'd from thy *novercal* hand,
Shall I have nothing, muſe? To *lenify*
Thy heart *indurate*, ſhall poetick wo
And plaintive *ejulation* nought avail?
Riches *deſiderate* I never did,
Even when in mood moſt *optative*; a farm,
Small but *apeak*, was all I ever wiſh'd.
I, when a ruſtick, would my *blatant* calves,
Well pleas'd, *ablactate*; and, delighted, tend
My *gemelliparous* ſheep; nor ſcorn to rear
The ſuperb turkey, and the *ſtrepent* gooſe.
Then to *dendrology* my thoughts I'd turn,
A favourite care ſhould *horticulture* be,
But moſt of all would *geoponicks* pleaſe.
While *ambulation* thoughtleſs I protract,
The tir'd ſun *appropinquates* to the ſea;
And now my *arid* throat, and *latrant* guts,
Vociferate for ſupper, but what houſe
To get it in gives *dubitation* ſad.
O! for a *turgid* bottle of Bell's beer,
Mature for *imbibition*! and O! for
(Dear object of *hidtion*) mutton pie!

SCOTLAND, 1767.

* *This, and every word in this poem, are to be found in Johnſon's dictionary.*

COMMITTED to the gaol of SUSSEX county a middle ſized Negro woman, who appears to be half gone with child, has on a *Virginia* cloth waiſtcoat and petticoat, ſays her name is PAT, and that ſhe belongs to *Edward Munford* of *North Carolina*. The owner may have her, by applying to the gaol of the ſaid county.

3m JAMES JONES, Sheriff.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12, 1768.

COMMITTED to *James City* priſon, on *Thurſday* laſt, a *Mundingo* Negro man ſlave named PETER, about 5 feet 5 inches high, about 35 years old; has on an oſnabrug ſhirt, cotton waiſtcoat, and white *Virginia* cotton breeches, and has ſeveral ſcars on his forehead and breaſt, occaſioned by the yaws. He ſays he belongs to *James Taylor* of *South Carolina*, formerly belonged to *Thomas Kemp* of *Glouceſter*, and ſold to *Robert Crawley*, who ſold him to the ſaid *Taylor*. The owner may have him on proving his property, and paying charges, of 9 WILLIAM LANE.

To be SOLD *on very reaſonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered on next fall,*

THREE thouſand ſix hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered LAND, lying on both ſides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Peterſburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the reſt there is an excellent range for ſtock. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe may be ſhown the ſame by applying to *William Naiſh*, on the premiſes. For terms inquire of Col. *Archibald Cary* in *Cheſterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurſt Skelton* in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming*, Mr. *William Fleming*, or the ſubſcriber, in *Cumberland* county.

Tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

To be SOLD, *at private ſale,*

SIX thouſand five hundred acres of Land, in *Charle City* county, pleaſantly ſituated on *James* river; four acres of land, with a water grſt mill, on *Moyſer*'s creek, in the ſame county; and 2000 acres of land in *Halifax* county. They will be ſold altogether or in lots, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſers. Theſe lands were the eſtate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his truſtees) for the benefit of his creditors. As the ſale of theſe lands has been before advertiſed, but not effected, it may not be improper to aſſure the publick that an abſolute diſpoſal of them is now intended, and that we ſhall at all times be ready to receive propoſals for the whole or any part thereof. Mr. *John Chriſtian*, who lives thereon, will ſhow the lands in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH.
Tf JAMES BELSCHES.
JERMAN BAKER.

HENRICO, *May* 3, 1768.

LOST from *Buſh* river, in *Prince Edward*, ſome time in JULY laſt, two three year old colts; one a horſe, docked ſhort; the other a mare, her dock about 7 or 8 inches long. They are both 14 hands high, or near it, though perhaps they have grown ſince I loſt them, and branded on the near haunch and ſhoulder RYR in a piece. Whoever delivers them to me at *Turkey Iſland*, or to JOSHUA BLANTON, overſeer on the plantation they went from, ſhall receive 40s. clear of expenſes.

Tf RYLAND RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD,

SIX LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Nixonton*, whereon is a large dwelling-houſe, a new large kitchen, a warehouſe and wharf, ſtorehouſe, garden, and ſeveral convenient out-houſes, beautifully ſituated on *Little* river, in the province of *North Carolina*. For terms apply to Mr. *Thomas Jack*, merchant at *Nixonton*, or to the ſubſcriber in *Nanſemond*.

Tf LEMUEL RIDDICK.

N. B. Long credit will be allowed.

SCHEME of a LOTTERY,

FOR diſpoſing of 146 LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unſold. The leaſt valuable of the lots, according to the prices of thoſe moſt remote from the river, which have been ſold, not being leſs than 20l. which is far below what was given for ſeveral near the river.

	Lots.	Val.	Rents.
Inſpection at *Page*'s, five lots, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 840	L. 70
Do. at *Crutchfield*'s, ſix lots, at do.		720	60
		L. 1560	130
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, at 20l.	135	2700	
		L. 4260	130
137 Prizes,	137		
6 Blanks.			
400 Tickets, at 10l. each,		L. 4000	

The ſaid lottery will be drawn at Mr. ANTHONY HAY'S, in *Williamſburg*, as ſoon as the tickets are all ſold, of which notice ſhall be given in the VIRGINIA GAZETTE

Thoſe who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing may give bond, to carry intereſt from that time.

Robert Carter Nicholas, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompſon*, and *Jerman Baker*, Eſquires, managers, or any three, of whom tickets may be had, and of the ſubſcriber

Tf MANN PAGE.

To be SOLD *by* PUBLICK VENDUE, *at the dwelling-houſe of the ſubſcriber, in* New Kent *county, on* Tueſday *the* 20*th of* December *next, and to continue until all are ſold,*

SEVERAL VERY VALUABLE SLAVES,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLANTATION TOOLS, STOCKS of HORSES, CATTLE, and HOGS, CORN, FODDER, &c. Credit will be allowed until *April*, 1769, for all ſums exceeding 10l.—At the ſame time and place will alſo be ſold the ſubſcriber's PLANTATION, on the north ſide of *Chickahominy* river, whereon is a dwelling-houſe, offices, and other uſeful and valuable buildings, and a large body of low grounds, well timbered with aſh, oak, and cypreſs; for which twelve months credit will be given from the day of ſale, upon bond and good ſecurity to

4 PETER RUSSELL.

To be SOLD,

FOUR LOTS in the town of *Frederickſburg*, on one of which is a handſome brick houſe, with two out-houſes for offices not quite finiſhed; to which another lot adjoins, proper for a garden; and below is a river ſide lot, on deep water, adjoining the lower ferry; and a fourth on a croſs ſtreet, near enough to the houſe to be convenient for ſtables, &c. Inquire of Mr. *Roger Dixon* in *Frederickſburg*, or the ſubſcriber in *Glouceſter*.

JOHN DIXON.

N. B. If I ſell the above houſes, &c. I would alſo ſell a valuable eſtate adjoining the town of *Falmouth*, about two miles from *Frederickſburg*. 2m

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To be SOLD, *purſuant to the will of* Samuel Hipkins, *Gentleman, deceaſed, on twelve months credit, the* 14*th of* July *next, at publick vendue, and to be entered on at Chriſtmas,*

A TRACT of LAND in *Eſſex* county, whereon the ſaid *Hipkins* formerly lived, containing about 600 acres, on which are ſeveral valuable improved meadows; the land in general level, and in good order for cropping; has on it as good apple and peach orchards as any in the colony, beſides a great variety of other valuable fruit trees, and every other convenience neceſſary to be on a plantation to make it complete. Alſo will be ſold at the ſame time and place, and on the ſame terms, a piece of leaſed land, lying in *Caroline* county, within 2 miles of the other, containing about 150 acres; has on it all convenient houſes, &c. for cropping, is freſh, and in good order. Bond and ſecurity will be required by

LE ROY HIPKINS, }
7 SAMUEL HIPKINS, } Executors.

A SCHEME,

For diſpoſing of, by way of LOTTERY, *the* LAND *and* TENEMENTS *under mentioned, being the entire towns of* Rocky Ridge *and* Shockoe, *lying at the Falls of* James *river, and the land thereunto adjoining.*

THE advantageous ſituation of this eſtate is too well known to require a particular deſcription, though it may be neceſſary to inform the publick that the obſtructions through the Falls, and in other parts of the river above, will ſhortly be removed, and the river made navigable to the ſaid towns: The navigation will thereby be extended, and made both ſafe and eaſy for upwards of two hundred miles above the ſaid Falls, and a communication opened to the weſtern frontier of the middle colonies, whereby there will not be more than ſixty or ſeventy miles portage from *James* river to the *Ohio*; ſo that the immenſe treaſure of that valuable country muſt neceſſarily be brought to market to one or other of the aboveſaid towns, which will occaſionally raiſe the rents, and enhance the value, of the lands and tenements under mentioned, beyond the powers of conception.

	Lots.	Value.	Rents.
A double forge, a mill, with two acres and a half of land adjoining, the uſe of the landing, the canal, with ten feet on each ſide, and 2000 acres of back land, the furtheſt part of which is not more than five miles from the forge,		L. 8000	
Inſpection at *Rocky Ridge*, at 12 years purchaſe,		780	L. 65
James Lyle, his tenement, at do.		540	45
Archibald Buchanan, at do.		540	45
Alexander Stewart, at do.		510	42 10
Elizabeth Todd, at do.		480	40
Robert Gordon, at do.		90	7 10
Joſeph Hopkins, at do.		60	5
John Shackelton, at do.		36	3
James Gunn, formerly rented to *Thomas Yuille*,		540	45
Ferry on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years purchaſe, with half an acre of land on the bank,		2000	100
A fiſhery on the ſouth ſide, at 20 years do.		600	30
Number of improved lots,	12	L. 14,176	L. 428
Lots unimproved, each half an acre, to be laid off in a town convenient to the river, with publick landings, at 25l. each,	300	7500	
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of *James* river, in *Cheſterfield* county,	312	L. 21,676	L. 428
Shockoe inſpection, at 12 years purchaſe,		L. 780	L. 65
Byrd's do. at do.		780	65
Watſon's, at do.		720	60
James Buchanan, at do.		720	60
Patrick Coutts, at do.		420	35
George Ellis, at do.		120	10
James M'Dowell, at do.		480	40
David Roſs, at do.		480	40
Thomas Younghuſband, at do.		540	45
James Rozer, at do.		60	5
James Howling, at do.		60	5
John M'Keind, at do.		144	12
M'Pherſon & Menzies, at do.		420	35
James Daley, at do.		36	3
Lewis Warwick, at do.		60	5
Ferry, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Fiſhery, at 20 years do.		2000	100
Number of improved lots,	17	L. 9820	L. 685
10,000 acres of land, to be laid off in lots of 100 acres each, valued at 30s. per acre,	100	15,000	
10 iſlands, on ſome of which are very valuable fiſheries,	10	300	
Lots unimproved, valued at 25l. each,	400	10,000	
The amount of lots on the north ſide of *James* river,	517	L. 35,120	L. 685
The amount of lots on the ſouth ſide of do. as above,	312	21,676	428
839 Prizes.	839	L. 56,796	L. 1113
9161 Blanks.			
10,000 Tickets, at 5l. each,		L. 50,000	

The ſaid lottery will certainly be drawn at *Williamſburg* in NOVEMBER next, under the management and direction of the Hon. PRESLY THORNTON, Eſq; PEYTON RANDOLPH, JOHN PAGE, CHARLES CARTER, and CHARLES TURNBULL, Eſquires, truſtees for the ſame, who will execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers in this lottery. Tickets to be had of the truſtees, alſo of Col. ARCHIBALD CARY, JOHN WAYLES, and the ſubſcriber.

W. BYRD.

ALL Perſons may be ſupplied with this PAPER at 12*ſ.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inſerted in it for 3*ſ.* the firſt Week, and 2*ſ.* each Week after. —— *** All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neateſt Manner, with Care and Expedition.